

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY F. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE, MD. JULY 21, 1835.

Vol. II

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and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1835.

THE HARVEST.—Judging from the various notices we have seen of the crops of wheat, throughout the country, within the last four or five days, we are gratified in being able to believe, that although an average crop may not have been made, that an infinitely better one has been secured than was anticipated. The crops of hay, have been generally heavy, and having been cured under the auspices of pleasant skies, will therefore, be fragrant, palatable and nutritious to those domestic animals whose good service so commend them to our kindest protection.

We respectfully beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the drawings in the present number of the Farmer and Gardener, of the buildings and out-houses necessary on the homestead of an opulent country gentleman, as also to the explanations and remarks, illustrative of the uses and conveniences of the several buildings. They are by the senior proprietor of this work.

COOKING BY GAS.—Yesterday our citizens at the Arcade were treated by Mr. Caldwell with a leg of mutton cooked on the spot by means of gas. The following is an account of the method and apparatus used:

A burner of about 15 inches diameter is connected with a spit which rests in a tin dripping pan, the mutton being put on the spit, shank downward, and the gas burner lighted which being circular, the heat of course applied itself equally on the meat; a tin cover of about the size of a Dutch oven was then put over it, and meat can be cooked at the rate of about a pound in ten minutes. The advantage of this mode of cooking is, 1st, the cleanliness and safety; 2d, the saving of labor and economy, 3d, the superior flavor of the meat, the juices being preserved in it until it is entirely cooked.—*N. Orleans American.*

The canal from Columbia to the Chesapeake is fairly organized and we trust on the onward march to a speedy completion. When finished it will be amongst the most important and national works in the country.

THE ELM—THE MOLE.

Mr. Editor.—The continued devastations of the insect which preys on the leaves of the elm tree induces me to inquire of you, or through the medium of your useful paper, whether any remedy against their ravages has yet been discovered. It is much to be feared that all the trees of this class will have to be removed if no mitigation of the evil complained of is discovered; some trees in the city have already been cut down. It has been said, that in Philadelphia after these insects had attacked the elms three successive seasons they disappeared, whether this is true or not I am unable to say.

While on the subject of vermin I would also respectfully inquire the best method of extirpating moles from the garden, as they are very numerous this season.

Any information on the above subjects will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

June 25th, 1835.

Remarks by the Editor.

OF THE ELM.

In common with many others, the editor has witnessed the ravages of those insects which have preyed upon the Elm for the last few years, and has seen with feelings of unaffected pain, the inefficacy of the various means recommended, and tried to destroy them. But he is disposed to think that one great cause of non-success has arisen from the want of *perseverance* in the application of the several remedies.

While some have prescribed the application of a tarred cloth around the trunk of the tree, others have recommended the tree to be encircled with a gutter of lead or tin, to be filled with tar, to prevent the worm, which generates the insect, from ascending the tree and depositing its eggs. Another description of remedies have been strongly recommended in a liquid form. Solutions of soap suds and sulphur—of tobacco and glauber salts—of tobacco, common salt, and lime water, have each, been warmly commended to public confidence, to be thrown on the trees with a hand or garden engine.

In our opinion, the best plan would be to combine both forms of these prescriptions—the application of the tar either on canvass or in gutters, and the cleansing of the leaves by means of a pump, at least two or three times a week, early in the spring, and of a morning while the dew is on the leaves. This drenching plan to be continued for three or four weeks. The mistake we

fear has been in too early abandoning the remedy resorted to. To contend successfully against such an enemy, will require long continued perseverance, and who that can afford it, would begrudge the time and expense of a servant for an hour of a morning, if so beautiful a tree as the Elm, can be saved, to throw its acceptable shade on his side-walks.

It has been confidently stated as our correspondent suggests, that after these insects had attacked the elms three successive seasons in Philadelphia, they disappeared. This is our third year, we believe; and if there be any reality in the exemption mentioned in Philadelphia, we should be happy to see the fact stated by some of the public journals of that city, as it will be a consolation to know that there is at least a prospect of relief ahead.

Of the liquid applications, we should prefer the soap suds and sulphur.

Other remedies are highly spoken of—one is to bore a hole in the body of the tree and fill it with mercurial ointment and cork it up tightly—another, to bore a hole *slanting downwards*, and fill it up with spirits of turpentine and cork tightly.

These latter remedies are the most simple, and as their efficacy could soon be tested, they are certainly worthy of a trial. They could do no harm if they did no good.

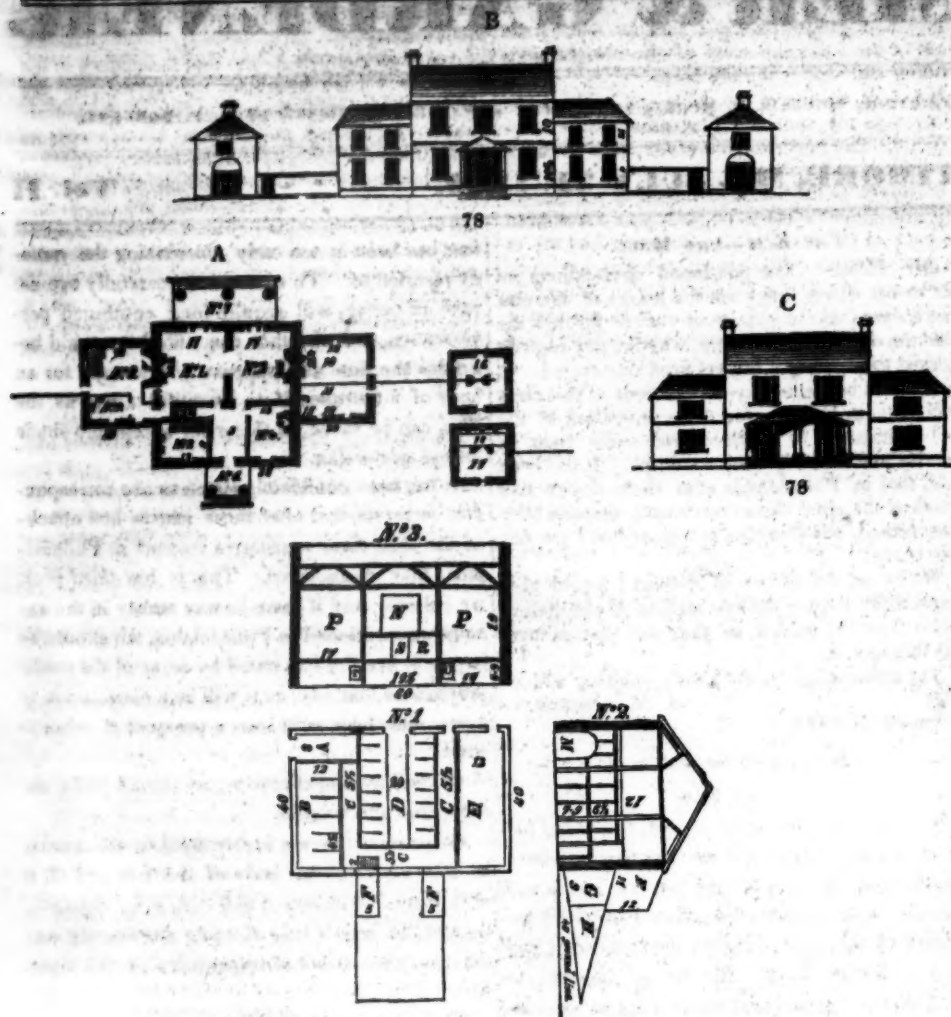
Now if there be any virtue in the sulphur—if its smell is so noxious as to cause the insect to leave the infested tree or shrub, would it not be efficacious to put a small portion of it around the root of the elm trees, early in the spring, so mixed with the earth, as to prevent its escape.

We recollect another prescription—it is to tie a bag of blubber oil and salt around the tree, and to pour a kettle of boiling brine around the roots of the tree.

OF THE MOLE.

A few plants of the *Palma Christi*, interspersed through a garden, will cause this animal to leave the premises.

A noble Cheese.—The editor of the Buffalo, N. Y. Journal, describes a Cheese which was to be seen (perhaps nibbled) in that city, manufactured by Clark, Dart, and David Camp, of Hamburg, and weighing three hundred pounds—being eight feet and three inches in circumference!



TO THE PATRONS OF THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

Having in early life learned drawing and architecture, and being for several years engaged in the construction of buildings, I have derived great advantages, subsequently, from the information thus acquired, in the erection of even the roughest building on my farm, enabling me as it did in its plan and arrangement, to consult economy and convenience, and to adapt it to the peculiar purposes for which it was required, with the least possible expense, matters which, with a judicious agriculturist, should never be lost sight of. Indeed, according to my views, these are the chief objects to be consulted in the whole internal economy and management of a landed estate, whether regard be had to its cultivation, or to the improvements thereon. In saying this in favor of what may be considered the *useful*, I wish it not to be thought that I would reject, or that I am not a lover of, appropriate architectural decorations and ornaments; for of these I am a warm and decided

admirer, and especially so where the means are ample, and can be spared from such things as are essential to comfort.

From the benefit and satisfaction I have derived from a knowledge of architecture and drawing, I have been induced to believe that it would not be unacceptable to our numerous subscribers, to present them with a few drawings of *plans of dwellings, and the necessary out-houses* suited to the purposes of farmers of various grades. And I shall do this in the hope that, in some instances at least, those of our readers who may be about to build on their farms, may gather some instructive ideas from the drafts and explanations which I shall from time to time lay before them. I am far from believing that I shall be so fortunate as to please all; but I am confident, that each may find something which will aid him in arriving at a proper conclusion as to the plan of such a house as will be best adapted to his wants, locations, and purse, so as to enable him to accomplish his

object in the cheapest way consistently with durability, taste and usefulness.

With this view I shall commence my labors by submitting the following plan, and section of a spacious dwelling, commodious enough to accommodate a large and opulent family, with comfort and convenience; which will be found to combine no small degree of elegance when considered in relation to its cost.

The approach to this building is intended to be either from the east, west, or northerly, and to terminate at the north door; to be protected from the northern blast by tall oak, hickory, or such other trees as may be native there, thinly scattered over the ground, which may be set in grass; and these to be interspersed with groups of *bal-sam, fir*, or other evergreens, tastefully arranged for effect. Should such protection not be practicable, a well cultivated orchard of fruit trees will answer in their stead; but the latter, as well as a good vegetable garden, would, probably, except in the case described, answer best, if placed eastwardly of the mansion, and the farm buildings, such as barn, stabling, &c., to the westward, or reversed as might be required by the site, leaving the south front an *open lawn*, unincumbered with trees, except here and there, at a distance, single ornamental trees, with a few clumps, of evergreens, and on the right and left small groves of ornamental trees and shrubs, so arranged as to make the lawn in front widen as these groves extend from the mansion.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE DRAWINGS.

Of the Mansion.

A. Plan of the first story.

B. Elevation of the north front, with study and managers house to the right and left.

C. The south front.

No. 1, common parlor: No. 2, drawing room: No. 3, housekeeper's or dressing room: No. 4, breakfast room: No. 5, entrance hall: No. 6, north portico: No. 7, south portico: No. 8, kitchen: No. 9, pantry: No. 10 & 11, office and store room or working shop, &c.: No. 12, passage from hall to kitchen, under the upper flight of stair steps, (this might if necessary be converted into a pantry or closet for china:) No. 13, passage from common parlor to dressing room.

The second story to be divided as below with the addition of one room over the hall. The *garret* will make 4 good rooms, by having two windows in each gable end, and two dormant windows on each front.

By the arrangement of the rooms on the first floor it will be perceived, that, from the common parlor, with three steps the mistress of the family can be at the cellar door, which is situated under the first flight of stairs, or at the dressing room door, as occasion may require, and that with five steps she can reach the kitchen fire, a most important place, by the bye, for her to keep a vigilant eye over, if she be desirous of having her cu-

linary affairs judiciously managed or her cooking well and economically done.

It will be observed that the kitchen fire place is in the rear of, and immediately adjoining, the back of the common parlor fire place. With some, this location of the kitchen fire place may be viewed as an objection, and as rendering the appearance of the building not as attractive as it would be if the chimneys were at the extreme outer end of the kitchen, and with such I am ready to join in opinion. But if they only desire to relieve the general aspect of the building from what might be viewed in the light of an architectural deformity, their object can be attained by a very simple process, and one too, of but inconsiderable expense—by merely carrying up chimneys from the study and servant's rooms. Should this latter suggestion not be adopted, it will readily be conceded that the apparent defect in the beauty of the house is more than balanced by the superior utility, and increased comfort arising from the location of the kitchen fire place, as before premised. If the flue or funnel of the kitchen fire place be carried up in the same stack of chimneys, as those of the mansion house, being of the same height, it will be less liable to smoke than if under the influence of the eddy which would be formed were it carried up independently of, and of less elevation than, those of the main building, as they necessarily must be, if projected from the outer end of the kitchen. There are two other advantages to be gained by building the fire place adjoining the parlor: first, it will contribute largely towards warming it, and secondly, it will be more convenient for the superintendence of the mistress of the family, and yet the sitting parlor may be rendered entirely private, when necessary, by closing the door.

Having thus explained the drawings of the Mansion house and its appendages, I shall now proceed to describe the necessary farm buildings for such an estate, and particularly if a large quantity of hay be raised and much stock be kept.

No. 1. Ground plan.

- A. Carriage house.
- B. Family horse stable.
- C.C.C. Feeding passages.
- D. Cow stables with door to back the cart in for the purpose of hauling out manure.
- E. Stable for work horses.
- F.F. Two lathed corn cribs.
- G. A vacant space under the bridge leading into the barn, and between the barn and bridge abutment, which admits of a door into the granary between the stables and barn floor.
- H. A walled embankment or bridge-way into the barn.
- F.F. A covered enclosed way into the barn under which is two corn cribs, between which the cart passes into the barn.
- M. A carriage-house door.
- N. Barn door.
- P.P. Hay Mows.
- R. A granary story divided into garner.
- S. A door leading into the granary story.
- T. A door to the feed passages.
- U. A window with wide moveable slats to shut out cold, or let in air—several of these are necessary in the different stables.

V. Step ladder.

No. 1. A ground plan of a barn 60 feet by 40, shewing the stalls and seats of the upright posts dividing and supporting the barn.

No. 2. A section of the gable end of the barn, shewing all the timbers and scantling.

No. 3. The north section of the barn shewing the timbers and doors.

Inasmuch as the stone abutment of the bridge-way into the barn has to be built 8 or 9 feet from the back of the barn, to give entrance and air to the granary story, that part of the bridge has to be made of wood; hence the necessity of projecting the eave of the roof of the barn so as to protect the wood work from wet and consequent decay; and by boarding the outside and inside with a light frame of oaken lathes, 1 by 3 inches, two commodious corn cribs 5 by 11 or 12 feet will be formed, to throw corn into, in wet weather, as it may be husked in the barn. Under this bridge-way and these corn-cribs, there will be a convenient cart-shed, provided the barn be not built on too much of a declivity. From 3 to 5 feet is sufficient fall from the north end of the bridge-way to the south front of the barn, as the stabling is far more healthy when not much under ground. The earth may be removed from the foundation to the outer part of the bridge-way, so that the cost of it will be trifling, except for the wall around it to keep up the earth. By means of this bridge and covered-way, we not only gain a cart shed and two corn-cribs, but are enabled by it to get the carts, when loaded with either grain or hay, up into the barn floor, 16 feet above the floor of the stables, thus affording the facility of conveying the hay and grain, by means of a funnel, to be prepared for the purpose, into the feed passages and granary below. The hay mows being 17 by 37 feet, and 19 feet high, will hold a very large quantity, and besides a great deal may be stowed away above the square in the roof, there being no collar beams to take up the room. About one-half of these immense stowing rooms being below the eaving rail, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the barn floor, the hay may be rolled off the cart into the mows, thus saving all the trouble and labor of pitching it up into the loft, as is the case in such stables and barns as have their floors on a level with the ground.

On the south front a cow-yard ought to be enclosed about 110 feet long, and from 60 to 100 feet wide, according to the number of young cattle to be wintered in it. The milch and working cattle being fed in the stalls renders it unnecessary for it to be large. In this yard there ought to be either a fountain or pump to supply the stock with water. And it will be necessary for the horses to have a separate trough and apartment in the yard, and there should also be a shed along the east end for the cattle to go under in stormy weather.

It will be seen, that in this barn, all the provender necessary for the winter's supply, whether of hay, straw, or grain, can be stowed away; and that, from its great conveniences, all the stock may be fed during that period of the year, without those having charge of them being necessitated to go out of doors; and should the precaution be observed, of hanging up the gears of each horse, on hooks to be provided for that purpose, behind them, which should never be omitted, such as

may be wanted may be harnessed without a moment's delay.

An implement-shed should, in addition to the buildings I have described, be erected near the stable, which beside its real utility in the preservation of tools and implements, always reflects credit upon the proprietor of an estate.

I think it will strike the intelligent farmer and planter, that by thus concentrating the out-buildings on an extensive plantation, convenience, economy and comfort, to man and beast, are all eminently consulted, and that in point of beauty in appearance, it very far surpasses the old plan, if it may be so termed, of having a barn here, a stable there, a corn-house in one place, and a cow-house in another—this latter arrangement always had in my view a most unsightly and un-system-like aspect.

If a thrashing machine should be intended to be used in the getting out of the grain, preparation for the horse-path may be made under the barn floor, in the cow stables, or in a part of one of the passages, from which a strap may pass upwards to a wheel on the machine.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

GIBBES' IMPROVED CORN—We publish below, from the *Yorkville* (S.C.) *Patriot*, a brief though pithy correspondence between two practical farmers, on a subject of great moment to the agricultural interests. It was very happily said by *Dean Swift*, that "whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together," and we believe we may accord to each of those gentlemen the full measure of that meed of praise, without subjecting ourselves to the imputation of being a flatterer.

The method of selecting his seed corn, as followed by Mr. Gibbes, is judicious, and we trust every agriculturist who raises a corn crop, will take counsel from the result of his experience, and pursue the same course. Indeed, were planters and farmers, generally, to adopt this plan, with respect to the saving of their seed from the whole range of their several crops, we have no doubt but that the happiest effects would be the result of their labors, in their melioration and improvement. Domestic animals in Europe, and particularly in England, have been brought to their present perfection by selecting exclusively for breeding, those combining the best points, for the respective uses for which they were wanted; and we see no reason why the same law which regulates the economy of the animal kingdom, may not, with equal success, be applied to the vegetable. The experiments of Mr. Gibbes, and those of every other gentleman who have made the trial, go to confirm the belief, that such would be the case. We therefore, are impelled to the belief, that by exercising due vigilance and proper care, in selecting seed corn from none but such stalks as are vigorous and large in their growth; fruitful in their yield, and which may have borne two ears or more of good grain; and, by being equally careful

in the culture, that in a few years, our planters would be able to banish from their corn fields, those unsightly, dwarf stalks, which yield nothing but rubbish and reward the husbandman as indifferently well for his toils and his outlay.

Sept. 17th. 1834

Friend—Two years last spring I obtained some of your seed Twin Corn. I send in return one stalk with five good ears on it, and if you improve said corn for the space of two years and return me a stalk with six ears, raised on the pleasant fields of Oakley farm, I will try to be able in two years after to return you a stalk raised on the fertile fields of Busrow farm with seven ears. With due respect and esteem, I am yours &c.

W. S. GREEN. OLD COL. GILL.

Oakley Farm, Sept. 18, 1834.

Old Friend—I have to thank you for your note and stalk of corn with five good ears upon it and must acknowledge that you can beat me with my own seed, and that I can shew nothing like it; nor could I hope on my poor ridge of land to compete with your excellent farming on your flat bottoms—'tis now about 18 years since I first began to improve my corn, by selecting my seed from those stalks only which bore two ears; and the first year had difficulty to find as many stalks with two ears, as would give me seed; but now in a tolerable season, it is difficult to find a few stalks even with less than two, and from that to three and four good ears. The peculiar quality of my seed has shown itself particularly this year when my whole crop has suffered so severely with drought, yet you see two ears or a struggle for it wherever my seed was sown; but two fields sown each with different seed that had been highly recommended to me, there is scarcely a double eared stalk to be found in either—the few there are I shall carefully preserve and endeavor to improve, as I like the kind of grain rather better than that I am now cultivating. I shall preserve your five ears, carefully also—plant them separately—and next year, *Deo volente*, let you know the result—though I can hardly expect my land can support and bring to maturity such prolific offspring. Believe me as ever, with regard, yours, &c.

WILMOT S. GIBBES.

Old Col. Gill.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

CULTURE OF ROOTS.

Mr. Holmes—I think that the cultivation of root crops as the winter food for cattle is the golden fleece of agriculture, and in no part of the globe can a greater profit be realized from this branch of husbandry than in the State of Maine, owing in part to our excellent grazing lands, which afford an ample supply of summer food for cattle. I believe that the soil of our State is better adapted to the raising of roots than that of the far famed Massachusetts, and in this branch of husbandry we may rival England, France, Germany or Holland; and our contiguity to the British Provinces will afford good markets for the disposal of much of our surplus products. Intelligent farmers differ in opinion respecting the relative value of the different kinds of roots as food for cattle. One distinguished agriculturist says that no root within his knowledge can compete with the Ruta Baga. Another prefers

Carrots, and declares that no husbandry beside can keep so great a number of cattle on a given quantity of land and at so little expense. Some writers claim the preference for the Mangel Wurtzel, or root of scarcity, and think this root superior to all others. A gentleman, no doubt an intelligent farmer, in his address before an Agricultural Society of a neighboring State, declares the Potato the most valuable of any root cultivated in this country, and reproaches some of his agricultural brethren for what he calls an overweening fondness for English agriculture, in cultivating turnips when the potato affords a more profitable crop. I think that some of all the roots above named should be cultivated, and I would not forget parsnips. This root affords an excellent fresh forage for cattle in the spring. One eighth of an acre of land, if suitable, and properly tilled, will yield parsnips equal in value to one or two tons of prime English hay, and the digging of the roots in the spring will do much towards preparing the ground for other crops. I would here observe that if Dr. Dean's statements are correct, this root may be grown for a great number of years in succession, on the same ground, without deteriorating; but I think this method liable to some objections.

Much has been said of late years about the culture of Silk, and I think it may be a profitable business, but the demand for this fabric can never be so great as that for the numerous products arising from the cultivation of roots. Beef, butter and cheese, leather, tallow, wool, mutton, pork, and good laboring animals may be produced in abundance when this branch of agriculture shall be well understood and appreciated.

Maine does not raise her own bread stuffs, it is said. Well, Mr. Editor, the cultivation of root crops will help to do away this reproach. The farmer who mows over, we will say, 40 acres of land to obtain hay sufficient to keep his cattle through the winter, may appropriate one half to the cultivation of wheat, adopting the clover system if he pleases, and the remaining twenty acres, under a proper rotation of crops, in grass too, and oats, to be mowed for fodder, will keep a greater number of cattle than the whole forty acres continued in grass, and I will add with less labour and less expense.

Indian corn is an expensive and frequently a very uncertain crop. I would not however discourage the cultivation of this plant on soils that are suitable, but I believe that the farmers of Maine may obtain twice or three times the nett profit from a given quantity of land cultivated with Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, carrots, or even potatoes, than the same quantity of land cultivated with corn. Shall I mention the immense quantity of excellent manure that the careful, skilful farmer may make who feeds his stock liberally with roots. A hint to the wise is sufficient, therefore, I will say no more on this point.

By a communication to the Committee on agricultural products of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in the year 1821, it appears that Mr. Prince raised on his farm in Roxbury that year 656 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, 400 bushels carrots, 537 do. Ruta Baga, 745 bushels of potatoes, and 400 bushels of turnips, besides other

vegetables for the use of stock on his farm. In all this it is said he finds an ample profit. Others in different parts of the country are said to be treading in the same course of successful experiment. I may here observe that this excellent farmer resides within a few miles of the Boston market and could if he wished to obtain the money and a high price, for his roots, but he prefers giving them to his cattle. Let the farmers of Maine think of this, especially those who live at a distance from market. They may turn all roots into clear cash with as great facility as the celebrated Mr. Prince, and make as much manure as he does if they will pursue the same judicious methods.

In Dr. Dean's Dictionary, we have the account of an intelligent Englishman, (travelling through the Northern Kingdoms of Europe for agricultural information,) who was assured by a Dutch farmer that the foundation of all good agriculture was the raising of roots, as the winter food for cattle. If this assertion is true, the agriculture of Maine must be in its infancy. I have heard aged people say that when potatoes were first introduced into New Hampshire, the people were afraid to use them in large quantities as food for either man or beast; that good farmers thought they had done well if they raised one or two barrels of this root in a year; at length a considerable farmer raised sixty bushels; and so great was the surprise of the good people of the granite State, that large numbers flocked together from considerable distances to see sixty bushels of potatoes. I would ask the question, whether some farmers at the present day are not as much frightened at Ruta Baga, mangel wurtzel, carrots, &c., as were the good people of N. Hampshire at potatoes, in days of yore. One writer says that the raising of roots for cattle is the great boast of the farming interest of England and Scotland. Another says that turnips and clover are the two great pillars of British agriculture. Now if the cultivation of roots has had such a surpassing effect on British husbandry, why may not the same cause produce the same effect on the agriculture of the State of Maine?

Feeding cattle liberally with roots will more than double the value of straw and other poor fodder; it gives them a keen appetite for dry fodder, and they will thrive better when fed with roots, and a very small quantity of the coarsest of dry fodder, than when fed wholly with the best of English hay. Let the farmer feed out dry fodder to his cattle as sparingly as the penurious man who is short of hay, and give them a liberal quantity of roots, and they may be kept in the best possible thriving condition.

Cattle, I have no doubt, desire a change of food as well as the human species. Confine a man to one article of food, though of an excellent kind, and he will grow tired of it—just so with cattle; they should not be fed wholly with dry fodder nor with one kind of roots, but their food should be varied as often as practicable.

I will say something in regard to the keeping of roots through the winter for the consumption of cattle. If the farmer pursues this branch of husbandry extensively, which I verily believe his best interest demands, a common cellar of course will not hold his roots. A cheap cellar may be

made where the ground is free of stones, sufficiently capacious to hold all the roots necessary for the support of a large stock of cattle, which may be covered with sticks of timber of a durable kind, and then covered with earth sufficiently deep to exclude the frost of our most severe winters. As vegetables are liable to sprout in a cellar of too great warmth, it is a good plan to have a pipe by which a sufficiency of cold air may be let in as occasion requires, and which may be closed if necessary in extremely cold weather; thus the farmer may govern the temperature of his cellar at pleasure. An entry may be appended to one corner of the cellar, the Southernly corner if possible it should be, so large that one man may conveniently stand up and turn round in it, with two doors, an outer door and an inner door, entering the cellar.

I will here repeat, that I think every farmer should raise a number of kinds of roots for the feeding of his stock, and I believe that Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga and Carrots are preferable to potatoes in point of profit, where the soil is suitable; but if a farmer have land encumbered with stumps, stones, &c., he would do well to cultivate more potatoes and less of other roots.

I find that the agricultural societies of this state in offering premiums on crops have omitted Mangel Wurzel—this I am very sorry to see, by so doing I think they have neglected a main article.

A. Y. F.

P. S. It may be expected that I should say something more in regard to the Canada thistle controversy. "Old Farmer," in page 122 of the present volume of your paper, has an article on this subject, in which he animadverts rather strongly on my method of destroying thistles. He compares my method to the war of the Trojan, which no doubt was expensive and burdensome; but as I stated before, my method costs nothing, and what is still better, by this method, the thistles may be mowed (when a grass crop is grown,) at the time and in the manner recommended by "Old Farmer." I think this writer can have no objections to thorough hoeing when Indian corn or potato ground happens to be infested with thistles. My plan is thorough culture of land when in tillage, bountiful manuring, plentiful seeding with grass seed, and mowing at the most proper time, which is about the time thistles are in bloom, and in rainy weather if possible.

Rumford, June, 1835.

[From the New York Farmer and American Gardener.]

CULTIVATION OF THE RUTA BAGA.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have been in the habit of cultivating the ruta бага for several years past, formerly with but poor success, but latterly unusually good, and believing it to be one of the most valuable crops that the grower of wool or the keeper of cattle can cultivate, I beg the liberty of communicating to the public, through your paper, the result of my experiments.

I formerly have been in the practice of sowing my seed in the latter part of June, and of having the plants to grow too thick on the ground; in consequence of which, I seldom obtained at the rate of five hundred bushels per acre; the roots being but small, and the tops quite too large.

My late practice has been to sow my seed in some of the last days of May, with Robbin's patent planting machine; rows as near twenty-eight inches between as possible, planting the seed once in three or four inches; taking care, after the plants get sufficiently large, to thin them so that they may stand twelve or fourteen inches apart. In this mode of planting I have obtained from one-half acre of land 700 bushels of roots, the ground being a turf, turned under a few days previous to sowing the seed; soil, sandy loam; sowed on the Ruta Baga, soon after the seed came up, one bushel of plaster, broadcast.

The last season, I raised from four acres of land four thousand bushels of ruta bagas, the account of which stands as follows:

	Dr.	
To use of ground,	-	\$16 00
" 4 days' ploughing and harrowing	-	8 00
" 40 loads barn manure,	-	20 00
" 4 bushels plaster,	-	2 00
" Seed,	-	2 00
" 1 day's labor, planting	-	75
" 32 do. hoeing and thinning,	-	24 00
" 20 do. pulling and gathering,	-	15 00
		\$87 75
	Cr.	
By 4000 bushels ruta bagas,	\$400	
" 4 acres of tops,	24	
		\$424 00
		87 75
Nett profit,		\$536 25

In the foregoing estimate, I have called the roots worth ten cents per bushel, a price I consider them worth to fatten cattle and sheep, and the tops six dollars per acre; a price below what I should feel willing to take for them. My custom has been, for some seasons past, to take my lambs from my ewes, some time in the month of September, and put them into my ruta бага field to wean. The lambs trim the tops from the roots, which causes them to thrive as fast or faster than while taking the milk from the ewes, and prepares them for the winter better by far than any other feed that I have been in the habit of trying; and they eat the tops from the roots so clean, that it supercedes the necessity of cutting with an edged tool.

When the tops are sufficiently eaten off, the roots should be pulled out of the ground and permitted to lie in the sun until the dirt is sufficiently dry to rattle off by handling. No dirt should be permitted to go with the roots, if it can be avoided, for the dirt fills up the crevices and prevents the circulation of air, and causes the roots to heat and spoil. Two or three thousand bushels of roots may be thrown into a cellar together, if dry and clear from dirt, and preserved well; while one hundred bushels thrown in, in a moist state, together with dirt sufficient to prevent the circulation of air, will heat and spoil in a short time.

In raising seed, care should be taken that no cabbage, round turnip, or any root partaking its nature, should be permitted to blossom with or

near the ruta бага, lest the different plants should amalgamate, and injure the seed.

D. T. Beck.

Lawville, April 13, 1835.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the New-York Farmer.]

SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP. By S. Blydenburgh.

Albany, May 13th, 1835.

MR. MINOR:—Sir, from what had been told me by Mr. Bement respecting the South-Down sheep, then supposed to be on their passage from England in the ship Samson, which breed of sheep I understood had been improved with great care and attention by a Mr. Ellman, in England, and after having obtained the first prize at Smithfield the year past, were now coming here to Mr. R., I promised myself a treat in seeing them when they should come through this place; and I intended to have sketched a likeness of the best of them, if there had been any choice, and have sent it to you for the Farmer; but as ill luck would have it, I was out of the city when they came through here. But from the description given me by Mr. Bement, and from what I learned of their history by a letter to him from Mr. Francis Rotch, of ———, their owner, I am inclined to think they must be an important acquisition to the farming interest in this country. That is, to such farmers as will obtain the breed, and not suffer it to deteriorate by bad management.

I am convinced, that in a short time, the articles of wool, cotton and silk, will form the permanent basis of the farming interest in this country, and the chief staples of commerce. I believe also, that any breed of animals may be improved or deteriorated, by good or bad treatment, to an amazing degree; and from the improvements effected in the South-down sheep, by Mr. Ellman, I think him entitled, besides his own profits, to at least the gratitude of the public, wherever his breed of sheep may extend. I think there is no quality which can enhance the value of sheep in this country more than their hardiness, in which from Mr. Rotch's letter, and from the appearance of the sheep, as described to me by Mr. Bement, after a stormy passage of 50 days, they must be allowed to excel any other breed. Were every farmer such as Mr. F. Rotch, or his father, hardiness would not be of so much importance, as they would improve their sheep in that and every other good qualification; but as that is not the case, and as a majority of them will do well, if they get a good breed of sheep, and do not suffer them to run down, it is certainly of the first importance to introduce a breed that will bear hardship; and especially, as I understand Mr. R.'s sheep are very respectable as to the quantity and quality of the wool. I hope, therefore, you will give them due notice.

Cure for the phrenzy, or inflammation of the brain in cattle.—First lessen the quantity of blood by frequent bleeding, which may be repeated daily if required, and by which the great efflux of blood upon the temporal arteries will be lessened and much retarded. The following purgative drink will be found suitable for this disease, and

likewise for most fevers of an inflammatory nature.

Take of Glauber Salts, 1lb; Tarturzed Antimony, 1 drachm; Camphour, 2 drachms; Treacle, 4 oz. Mix and put the whole into a pitcher, and pour three pints of boiling water upon them. When about milk-warm add 1/2 an ounce of laudanum and give it all at a dose.

This drink will in general operate briskly in the space of 20 or 24 hours; if not, let one half of the quantity be given to the beast every night and morning till the desired effect.

THE GARDENER.

TRANSPLANTING CABBAGES, AND OTHER PLANTS.

From hot-beds should be done when the ground is not wet; for, if worked in this state, it will be reduced to a sort of mortar, and be left hard and full of cracks when it becomes dry. The earth should be just so moist as to be capable of being finely pulverized, so that it may, when pressed about the roots, touch them in every part and lie close about them; and it should be freshly dug or stirred up just before the operation. Cabbages will live and thrive better transplanted in a fine mellow and moderately moist soil, under a hot sun, than when placed in a wet soil during rainy weather. Much more indeed depends on the mode of the operation than on the state of the weather.

There are some plants, however, which are so tender and juicy, cucumbers and melons for instance, as to be scorched and absolutely destroyed in a hot sun. When this is the case, they must be shaded upon their removal, by sticking a broad shingle in the ground on the south side, or two shingles so as partly to inclose them, meeting at an angle on the south.

It has been strongly recommended to dip the roots of young plants as soon as they are taken from the ground, into a mortar of soil and water worked together to the consistency of soft mud. This, by adhering to the roots, prevent their becoming dry for several hours until they are transplanted.

Care should be taken that the end of the root is not bent when set in the ground, also that the plant be set as deeply as possible without burying the leaves.—*Farmers' Reporter.*

[From the National Intelligencer.]

PEACH TREES.

This modest and beautiful tree, the parent of one of the most delicious of all fruits, is, if properly managed, perhaps the most easily cultivated and preserved, of all fruit trees. To sustain these observations, I mention my own experience. On a rented farm, on which I resided near ten years, I found but one good thriving peach tree when I took possession, and only a few stocks of that tree in any condition. Regarding it a duty which every man owes to society, to plant fruit trees, if in his power, I commenced raising the peach from the stone, and persevered in that plan during nine seasons, and left a considerable number of the very finest peach trees in the highest state of health when I removed.

There is no one other fact in natural history of the truth of which I am more convinced, than that the peach tree would, in any part of the middle or southern States, flourish, if three rules were observed:

1st—Plant the seed annually, so as to have new plants to set out annually; or what is much better, plant the seed where the tree is to stand.

2d—Whenever the tree commences to decay, cut it down as near the ground as possible.

3d—Plant the peach tree in your best soil, and work the ground around where it stands.

In the public prints we see this season, from all quarters, accounts of the destruction of the peach tree by the frosts of last winter. In some cases the body of the tree is said to be killed while the roots are living.

The peach tree is evidently a native of a much warmer climate than that of the central United States. In Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida, I have seen it in flower, and in leaf partially, at every winter month. It is of course in the southern section of the United States an imperfect evergreen. In all situations and climates where I have seen it growing, from N. lat 29 deg. to 45 deg. it is a tender tree, and demands care; but with care and skill, there is no other tree which yields to man a more grateful and certain return.

Similar to all organized beings, when wounded by any adverse cause, the peach tree exerts the principles of life, or more distinctly the principles of self-preservation, and in the very case of injury by frost, this operation of nature becomes so striking as to arrest attention from the most casual observer. In the National Intelligencer of May 28th, (1835), quoting from the Wyoming Republican, I have read the following:

"A few weeks since we mentioned that the peach trees in this neighborhood were generally killed by the coldness of the winter. Upon close examination, we find the roots of the trees are alive, and some of the limbs of many are putting out leaves; though in general the tops are dead."

Now, from actual experience, I am fully convinced, that if those trees, the roots of which are alive, and exerting their resources to save the branches, were relieved by amputation of the whole tree, to within one, two or three inches of the ground, that numerous fine healthy young stems would be seen rising, and which in two, or at most three years, would be loaded with fruit. This statement is made from actual experiment, within twenty miles from your office, and never failed in a single instance. The preservation of the trees in this case is very greatly enhanced by keeping the ground loose and clear of weeds near the roots.

Let me, in conclusion, say to the farmer, plant the seed of the peach annually, keep the ground cultivated around the root, and when by any means the stock is found in a decaying state, cut it away, and leave the root to expend its resources on the production of new scions, and one of the most ornamental trees and most delicious fruits may be secured with almost unerring certainty.

A TRAVELLER.

[The above is from a practical gentleman, well known to the editors.]—*Nat Int.*

CANADA PLUMS.

The plum trees all over this section of the state and in the adjoining parts of Vermont, present a most singular appearance. The fruit at this point of the season, unless injured in some way, should be about the size of a pea, perhaps not so large. But the fruit every where presents a most unnatural size, presenting rather the appearance of green lemons than any thing else we can remember, swollen, wrinkled, and puffed up, some long, others round, an inch long and nearly as thick; they are of a bright green or yellow color, tinged with a beautiful scarlet on the outside, while they are completely empty within. This fruit—the large red plum—in the natural course of vegetation, is at this time, as we remarked, about the size of a pea; and those who have plum trees, as there are many on the Connecticut, are exceedingly puzzled to account for this state of things. We had a branch brought to this office from Cornish which really has a very curious and singular appearance. We are informed the trees have some ten years back suffered in the same way, but the cause is a mystery. Nothing like a worm is to be found in the swollen fruit.—*Claremont National Eagle.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROMPTU ON THE DEATH OF MRS. HEMANS.

The following beautiful and just lines were composed by a gentleman of this city, on seeing the annunciation, in the late foreign news, of the death of Mrs. Felicia Hemans, who died in Dublin, Ireland, on the 18th May last. The name of this truly gifted woman is familiar to most American readers—the moral beauty, and gentle, though elevated, feeling, which was breathed through every line of her poetry, rendered her not only beloved at home, but every where else, where the melody of her song was heard. It has been very happily and chastely said of her by a highly distinguished cotemporary, that she was "the daughter of song"—one

"Whose gentle breast,
Was like the snow on Rona's crest."

in its purity; but unlike that snow, it was warm with the softest and tenderest feelings." Truer or more graphic words never fell from the pen of a writer! She deserved every thing that is said of her; for she combined in her own character all that was excellent in our nature; and the subjoined lines, in the language of eloquence and piety, speak but the praises which is due to her own rare merits and exemplary virtues:

"Joy!—joy!"—cried an angel of light,
As winging her way, through the realms of air,
She hitherward sped, in her dazzling flight,
Her message of mercy and love to bear.
"There's joy in the radiant hosts of heaven,
The word hath been spoken and eager I fly,
"To welcome a spirit whose sins are forgiven,
"And bid her repair to her home on high.
"No longer pent up in thy prison of clay,
"Sister soul, shalt thou dwell from thy kindred afar;
"But released, thou shalt speed on thy trackless way,
"And bask in the beams of each radiant star.
"No longer on earth, amid sorrows and pains,

"Art thou, loved one, Felicia, permitted to dwell,
"But called to thy maker, thou'lt mingle thy strains,
"With the songs of bright seraphs, his praises who
tell."

As thus spoke the herald, her mission was o'er;
To the soul of the blest one, the message was given,
And the heart of sweet Hemans now flutters no more,
Her spirit's glad advent is welcom'd in Heaven.

Truth is the basis of all other virtues, and he who does not hold it beyond all price—who would not adhere to it, through every vicissitude and every peril—who would not cherish it as the anchor of his hope, is lost to the impulses of honor and self-respect. It being the foundation of every other human attribute worthy of appreciation, it follows as a natural consequence, that if it be abstracted, the whole moral superstructure falls to the ground. The individual, therefore, who can so far forget himself as to give utterance to a falsehood, is more an object of abhorrence than of pity, and though we may deplore as men, the existence in his breast of that depravity, which may have reduced him to a level so revolting to our nature, we cannot without doing violence to our principles lend him our sympathy. Hence then every parent should feel himself imperiously called upon by every endearing consideration, to teach his children the value of truth from their earliest lisping. Its beauty should be daily exhibited before their eyes, not only in parental precepts; but to these should be superadded, the force of example. For he, who teaches, should illustrate, by his own good deeds, his belief in the excellence of the doctrines he may desire to inculcate, as without practice, professions become ridiculous in the sight of others, if not positively pernicious in their tendency upon private and public morals. Professions without practice, is like faith without works, deficient in the evidence of their sincerity, that most essential ingredient in their composition, and which alone, can impart dignity to human actions, sanctify human motives, and adorn the human character.

RICE DELICACIES.—*A rich rice pudding.*—Boil half a pound of rice in water with a little salt, till quite tender, drain it dry. Mix it with the yolks and whites of four eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream with two ounces of butter melted into it, four ounces of beef suet or marrow, finely spread, three-quarters of a pound of currants, two spoonfuls of brandy, one of peach water or nutmeg and lemon peel; when well mixed, put a paste round the edge, and fill the dish; slices of candied orange, lemon, or citron, if approved.—Bake in a moderate oven.

Savory rice.—Wash and pick some rice, stew it very gently in a small quantity of veal or rich mutton broth, with an onion, a blade of mace, pepper and salt; when swelled, but not boiled to mash, dry it on the shallow end of a sieve before the fire, and either serve it dry, or put it in the middle of a dish, and pour the gravy round, having heated it.

Besides the above, it is a good food for children; and it may also be used for the thickening of soups, custards, pies, &c.

SPRUCE BEER.—Take three gallons of water, of blood warmth, three half pints of molasses, a

table spoonful of essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger—mix well together with a gill of yeast; let stand over night, and bottle in the morning. It will be in good condition to drink in 24 hours. It is a palatable, wholesome beverage.—*Cultivator.*

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Intelligence from Paris to the 5th of June has been received; nothing decisive with respect to the bill for the payment of the American indemnities has taken place. The committee of the Chamber of Peers; made their report on the 4th June; but had been postponed to the 11th. We see nothing to change our belief that it will finally pass. The House of Peers were engaged in the trial of the Lyons insurgents. The French government had not disposed of the call for intervention in behalf of the queen of Spain; and it is said that the ministers are divided on the question.

The information from the other European powers are wholly unimportant.

Mexico.—Many of the states of Mexico have declared in favor of a limited Monarchy with Santa Anna at its head. So much for the revolutions, counter-revolutions, and oceans of blood, that have crimsoned her soil in the struggle of her people for liberty. The words of the late John Randolph—"that you might as well attempt to build a seventy-four out of fir wood, as to make Republicans out of the Mexicans and their South American neighbors"—seem no longer a prophecy.

Still Later.—Another arrival brings Paris papers to the 12th and Bordeaux papers to the 14th June, both inclusive. The packet Ship Isaac Classon, did not, however, leave the latter port until the 16th, and had a communication with the shore on the 15th, on which day the Captain reports that his Broker came on board, and informed him that the *indemnity bill* had passed the Chamber of Peers, by a large majority, precisely in the form in which it was reported.—We take it for granted that it passed in the shape it came from the Chamber of Deputies, though this is but conjecture. If so, the clause requiring the "explanation," is retained—but this is no stumbling block in our eyes; we believe the only explanation which ever will be, has already been given, and we believe it will be considered satisfactory. But whether or no—this we are certain of—the people of this country will never consent to let a foreign power interfere between them and the chief Magistrate: however they may differ among themselves, foreign intrusion will always be hailed as the signal to rally as one man.

The three other parties to the quadruple treaty, to wit, England, France and Portugal, have arranged the question of intervention it is understood, in favor of the queen of Spain. Should this turn out to be the case, the career of Don Carlos and his troops will be a short one in Spain.

MARKETS.—**Liverpool June 8.** Cotton—uplands 10d a 12½d; Orleans 9 5-8 a 14d a 14½; Alabama 9 5-8d a 13d. Sea Island 23d a 28d—market depressed early part of the week and declined fully 3-8d; but the demand increased towards the close and the decline was regained.

Havre, June 9. Georgia cotton, 158f. Tennessee 140f.

Bordeaux, June 12. Cotton continues to enjoy a favourable market—220 bales brought 143f. Prices in Paris June 11th, advancing.

Later from England.—London papers to the 10th of June, are received. The Earl of Gosford has been appointed governor of the Canadas, &c.

Purchases of Va. tobacco, good and fine dark sweet qualities at 5½d to 7d: ordinary and middling dark rejected tobacco at from 3½d to 4½d—most inferior at 3½d. Holders firm and sanguine of price advancing: an extensive demand for exportation and prices from 3d to 6d per pound higher. Cottons nothing more—prices supported.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Mr. Robert R. Stewart, a wealthy gentleman residing in the precincts of the city of Philadelphia, was on Monday week last, attempted to be assassinated by an African servant whom he had brought with him to this country from Trinidad de Cuba, where he had been American Consul. Having bought him there at a cost of \$600; on being about to return to this country, he emancipated him, and gave him his choice either to remain, or to accompany him to Philadelphia. He chose the latter, and has been a confidential servant in the family, on hire, ever since. For some offence he sought revenge on Monday evening, while his master lie asleep, by laying open his head with an axe. This brutal outrage so increased the mob who gathered about the premises, that they made indiscriminate assaults upon all coloured persons who chanced to pass, and ultimately proceeded to attack the houses in the suburbs of the city occupied by that class of people, setting fire to one of the buildings, and opposing the firemen in their efforts to extinguish it.—Several persons were severely wounded, and others beaten and otherwise maltreated. These occurrences are to be regretted, and still the more so, as the summary administration of justice seems to be growing into fashion in our country, to the disgrace of our institutions, and to the destruction of public morals, the peace and quiet of the community and the supremacy of the laws.

Large sales of U. S. Bank stock have been made in N. York, at 110½ per cent. dividend off.

The estate of Mrs. Ann Rogers late of Philadelphia, deceased, was sold on the 3d and 4th July at auction. It consisted of 1211 lots and brought \$669,310.

Lt. J. M. Berrien of the U. S. Army who has just concluded a survey of the route of a railroad from Detroit to Lake Michigan has made a report highly favorable to the undertaking. To our western brethren we say go on with your work, for every good road adds additional tenacity to the element which binds us together as a great common brotherhood.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of the harvest—do. of Mr. Sinclair's drawings—cocking by gas—ravages on the Elm tree—annoyance of the Mole, preventives, &c.—a noble cheese—Mr. Robert Sinclair's drawings of buildings on an opulent gentleman's homestead—Gibbes' improved corn—culture of roots—do. of the Ruta Baga—South-down sheep—cure for the phrenzy of the brain in cattle—mode of transplanting cabbages—culture of peach trees—Canada plums—beautiful impromptu on the death of Mrs. Hemans—truth and its attributes—rice delicacies—spruce beer—foreign abstract—domestic summary—prices, &c.—advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	5 50	6 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel	90	93
White,	"	95	98
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	17 1/2	18
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	18 1/2	19 1/2
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXED,	bushel	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLOUR, MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's,	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	7 25
Super Howard street,	"		7 00
" wagon price,	"		6 75
City Mills, extra,	"		
Do.	"	7 00	
Susquehanna,	"	Sales	6 75
Rye,	"	5 00	5 12
Kila-dried Meal, in bbls.	bbl.	20 00	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	none	
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	1	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"		
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12	
second,	"	10	
refuse,	"	8	
LIME,	bushel	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	50	53
PEAS, red eye,	bushel		
Black eye,	"		1 25
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.		3 12
Ground,	barrel	1 37	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel	2 00	
RAIS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel	90	
Susquehanna,	"	92	
TORACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel	1 50	1 60
Red,	"	1 40	1 45
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37 1/2
" in bbls.	"	36 1/2	37
" wagon price,	"	33	33 1/2
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound.	62 to 75	26 to 28
Full Merino,	"	62	63 24 26
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	52 23 24
One half do.	"	40	45 23 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	40 22 24
Pulled,	"	38	40 23 26

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

A FULL-BRED Durham short horn yearling BULL, a very superior animal; a 7-8 blood, same age; also two COWS, 4 years old, 3-4 blood, in calf by a full-bred Bull. Pedigrees given in full. Applications for any of the above cattle to be made to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, by whom the terms will be made known. Letters from a distance must be post paid. June 30th.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured, ..	pound.	11	11 1/2
Shoulders,	"	10	10 1/2
Middlings,	"	10	10 1/2
Assorted, country,	"	9	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18 1/2	25
Roll,	"		
CIDER,	barrel		
CALVES, three to six weeks old, ..	each.	3 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	11 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CHOP RYE,	"	1 87	2 00
EGGS,	dozen		
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, ..	barrel	7 75	
No. 2,	"	6 75	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 37 1/2	4 50
Mackerel, No. 2,	"	4 50	4 62
Cod, salted,	ewt.	2 25	2 75
LARD,	pound.	10	10 1/2

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

		VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,	par	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia, ..
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg, ..
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,
Hagerstown,	1/2	Norfolk,
Frederick,	do	Winchester,
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,
Cumberland,	1/2	Do. Charlestown,
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,
Washington,		Ohio Banks, generally 3/4
Georgetown,	Banks, 1/2	New Jersey Banks gen. 1/2
Alexandria,		New York City,
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,
Philadelphia,	1/2	Massachusetts,
Chambersburg,	1/2	Connecticut,
Gettysburg,	do	New Hampshire,
Pittsburg,	1 1/2	Maine,
York,	1/2	Rhode Island,
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1 1/2		North Carolina,
Delaware (under \$5),	3/4	South Carolina,
Do. (over \$5),	1/2	Georgia,
Michigan Banks,	5/8	New Orleans,
Canadian do.,	5/8	

FOR SALE,

A TWO years old three-fourths Devon BULL. He is of fine form and medium size—he has been fed as dry cattle usually are. Having no use for him, his price will be very low. June 9th.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland; it was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white Flat Turnip. In fact, it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the Turnip which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This Variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced; it will be found superior in quality to any of the White Field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong. Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository. June 30th.

LUCERNE SEED.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

500 LBS. fine quality LUCERNE or FRENCH CLOVER SEED. This is one of the most valuable grasses which has as yet been introduced into cultivation in our country, and can be recommended as being particularly adapted to the purposes of soiling, as it is fit for the scythe fully two weeks before the common Red Clover, and can be advantageously cut several times in the course of a season. Persons sowing this species of Clover, should also sow with it half a bushel of Rye, or some other grain to the acre, so as to protect it from weeds the first year, or until it attains its wonted strength and becomes sufficiently matted to smother the weeds. The quantity of seed sown to the acre is 18 lbs.

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R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

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June 2.

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June 9th, 1835.

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